

## GERMAN INDUSTRY SHOWS GREAT RECOVERY

VOTED PRETTIEST PARISIENNE



This is Mlle. Yvonne Beclu, who has been voted the most beautiful girl in Paris, at the annual balloting. She is 21, a brunette and a typist.

ELECTION TODAY DECIDES  
FATE OF RICH PROVINCE;  
CLASHES ARE EXPECTED

BERLIN, March 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Upper Silesia, where 1,200,000 Germans and Poles will vote in a plebiscite tomorrow to determine whether that province shall remain German or be annexed to Poland, is a hotbed of tension. The two nationalities are standing for a territory about 5,000 square miles in area or approximately the size of Connecticut. In one part 200,000 tons of coal were mined in Upper Silesia and besides, it has deposits of iron, zinc and lead.

**SITUATION IS TENSE.**  
The dispute over its possession which results from the clause in the Versailles treaty providing for the plebiscite has made Upper Silesia one of the storm centers of Europe. The situation there for many months has been tense with both sides heavily armed and the possibility of civil war always present.

The inter-allied council of ambassadors repeatedly postponed the election which even now seems fraught with grave possibilities.  
The loss of Upper Silesia would be a serious blow to the industrial strength of Germany.  
"It would be impossible to carry on war except for the resources of Upper Silesia," declared the German ambassador, von Bethmann-Hollweg, in all assertion that without Silesia's natural resources, "Germany would not be able to redeem her treaty obligations or to work out her own reconstruction," was emphasized before the reparations commission in London on March 1.

**SEIZED FROM POLAND.**  
The Germans, since 1740 when Frederick the Great wrested the country from Poland, have developed the country into one of the greatest mining and industrial districts of Europe. Germany, it is claimed, cannot live without coal. Poland, which has been devastated, looks to Upper Silesia to give her economic life and make her a real nation. Hence the bitterness of the present struggle.

The inter-allied council of ambassadors between the two peoples also said to have been intensified by the fact that the large landowners and manufacturers in the disputed region are mainly German, while the Poles, for the most part, are workingmen and small farmers. Numerically, the population is 57 per cent Polish, 40 per cent German and three per cent other nationalities.

**PROPAGANDISTS ALERT.**  
An American worker in Upper Silesia, said of the controversy: "Both sides are fighting to win and large amounts of money have been poured into the country for propaganda purposes to keep the population divided and to create enmities among people who wish to live in peace. The population is nearly equally divided between the Poles and Germans, and these other considerations are not for other considerations."

Among these other considerations are the decision of the supreme court ordering the plebiscite "within the limits of the establishment of the republic," and the decision of the League of Nations, which has been made in the past. Since then there have been frequent clashes between the rival nationalities. The Poles are charged that while the British and Italian officers have been ordered to remain in Poland, the British and Italian officers have been ordered to remain in Poland.

**PROTESTS CLAIMED.**  
The latest "wrong" claimed to have been suffered by the Poles, however, is the fact that the inter-allied commission has permitted the exist-

GOLDEN-HAIRED GIRL  
ESCAPES MASSACRE

THE HAGUE, Mar. 19.—Word has reached one of the secretaries of the American legation here that Vera Meisner, the golden-haired Russian girl of 16 who was "daughter of the Embassy" when the American embassy was located in Bolshevik-infested Volodga, is alive and safe in Germany.

To the allied diplomats who left Volodga in July, 1918, going hastily to Archangel, the fate of this very beautiful Russian girl has been, until now, one of the unsolved Russian mysteries.

Daughter of a Russian general, Vera was brought to the first reception given by Ambassador David R. Francis at Volodga. After that she ran into the embassy daily, playing the piano and singing and furnishing the only bright moments during the long and troubled months when the allied diplomatic corps was constantly engaged in wearying struggles to maintain itself in the Bolshevik city. She became practically the hostess at the embassy, Ambassador Francis treating her as a daughter.

When the allied diplomatic train pulled out of Volodga for Archangel, in July, 1918, and it was impossible for Vera to go with her friends, she clung tearfully to the rails of the American car.

Knowing that many of the "aristocrats" and "bourgeois" of Volodga had been massacred by the Bolsheviks, she was also said to have been intensely interested in the fate of the large landowners and manufacturers in the disputed region, for the most part, are workingmen and small farmers. Numerically, the population is 57 per cent Polish, 40 per cent German and three per cent other nationalities.

**WORKING WOMEN TO  
DELAY WORLD MEET**

(By Newspaper Enterprise.)  
LONDON, March 19.—The international session of working women from most of the great nations, to have been held in Geneva March 30, has been postponed until fall, to conform to the meeting of the international labor bureau, set up by the league of nations.

Although the United States is not a member of the league, both president and secretary of the working women's congress are Americans.  
Primarily the things the next congress will discuss are the eight-hour law, child labor, maternity insurance, night work, unemployment, hazardous occupations, immigration, and the distribution of raw materials.

**EXTRA FOR CHILDREN**  
HONGKONG, China, March 19.—Sixty million firecrackers are being manufactured here. They'll be shipped to American kiddies for celebration next Fourth of July. "Orders for the 1922 season," says W. E. Priestly, China's firecracker king, "despite the ban on fireworks by many American cities, our exports to America are growing steadily. I've just turned an old hospital into a fireworks factory."

RUSSIAN REVOLT  
BALKS THREE  
RED DRIVES

Bolsheviks Have Prepared Triple Campaign for Coming Spring

(By Newspaper Enterprise.)  
LONDON, Mar. 19.—Throughout the winter the Bolsheviks have been rushing military preparations for three conquests.

Everything else has been sacrificed to the military machine. Food and transportation problems have gone by the boards. Army discipline has grown more and more rigorous while conscription has increased.

Now, partly as the result of this policy, Lenin and Trotsky face an uprising as serious that it is unlikely they will risk carrying out their plans for three continental wars. The offensives planned were:

1.—Against Poland, to crush the Polish state.

2.—Against the Balkans, to loot the Rumanian oil fields and the Rumanian and Hungarian granaries, and to seize Constantinople.

3.—Against India through the Caucasus, to capitalize Indian unrest and spread Bolshevism in the Near East.

**FAVOR REBELS**

Faced with this menace, Russia's neighbors are praying for the success of the revolt.

So is western Europe. To France, Bolshevism means repudiated bonds.

England is having enough trouble in Ireland, Egypt and India without fighting a Red army at the Indian border.

Russia's neighbors want an all-Russian government with which they can live at peace.

Half of Poland's troubles have been due to the Bolshevik wars and threats of war.

President Pilsudski of Poland has spent weeks in Paris on a defensive alliance.

None of the Balkan states is prepared to meet a formidable Red army.

**FATE OF REVOLUTION**  
The success of this revolt, which is said to be coming under the leadership of Kerensky, depends on two things:

1.—The loyalty of Trotsky's troops.

2.—The attitude of the peasants.

As for the Petrograd region, military leaders say the Red army if loyal, could easily put down the Kronstadt rebels.

Reports, however, are that Red soldiers are joining the rebels.

That the desperate movement grows, good-night, Bolshevik dictators!

Even if the revolt is crushed, military experts here incline to the belief that it will lead Trotsky and Lenin to abandon their three spring drives.

**SCHOOL DEVELOPS  
FAKE 'SHELL-SHOCK'**

BERLIN, Mar. 19.—Dishonest beggars, seeking to excite public sympathy, have developed a "school of shell-shock," here, according to physicians who have had an opportunity to examine some of the men who have been suddenly taken with terrible fits of trembling on the crowded streets.

The graduates have learned the technique of shaking as if suffering from chronic ague. They walk along, shaking the while, and frequently they fall down in front of or near persons who look as though they had some spare money, tremble a moment and become rigid, the eyes fixed, the face purpling.

Policemen rush up, give the man a quick examination and if they think he is not taking his give him first aid, and permit those who wish to give him some money.

One of the first things done, however, is to examine the eyes. If they flicker, or the eyeballs move, the case is usually pronounced a fake. Some beggars have learned the business so well that they puzzle the doctors.

Discussing these alleged shell-shock cases, a physician said some of them had absolutely no injuries from their war service and were simply "mimicking" men who really had been hurt, and so cheating them out of the sympathy which they deserve.

**PEAK OF IDLENESS  
PASSES IN BRITAIN**

LONDON, Mar. 19.—The unemployment question in Great Britain is still very serious, but the belief is held in many quarters that the peak has been passed and a decline may be expected, says the American Chamber of Commerce here.

Wages, combined with low output are given as the chief element in the high cost of production, but as yet few proposals have been made by employers for reductions.

In certain industries and occupations where there is either a sliding scale based on the cost of living or where special bonuses are paid to meet increased cost, a reduction of wages will be automatic, according to the chamber.

It was anticipated that the movement in the United States to reduce wages would be followed by a similar move in Great Britain, but British labor is in a much stronger position and has expressed its decision to resist any reductions which may be threatened, says the American chamber.

**FEW BRIGANDS LEFT**  
ROME, Mar. 19.—Brigands, who for several years have terrorized Sicily, will soon be wiped out entirely. This is announced by the Italian government, which has captured 500 Sicilian bandits.

**MENTION MONOPOLY.**  
THE HAGUE, March 19.—The Dutch government has presented a bill in parliament proposing a government monopoly on munition manufacturing in Holland.

NOAH'S ARK TO  
LEAVE GERMANY

Entente Demands Bees, Dogs and Great Variety of Domestic Animals

BERLIN, March 19.—Bees, Belgian hares and sheepdogs are among the domestic pets the entente powers are demanding from Germany.

The ship carrying the miscellaneous assortment of animals which Germany's former enemies are demanding will have almost as great an assortment as Noah's craft.

A decision of the reparations commission on the exact number of rabbits which Germany must deliver has been postponed for a month. The entente demanded 20,000. Meantime, the German rabbit crop is increasing at a record pace.

The entente demanded 10,000 dogs and showed no disposition to accept bachelors.

Twenty-five thousand hives of bees are demanded. One hundred and sixty-five he-goats and 25,000 she-goats, 1,500,000 chickens and hens, sheep and cattle and horses in large numbers were sought by the entente, and the Germans acceded to these requests. It is only the number of hares, bees and dogs which is to be determined.

The German representatives have made counter proposals to the entente reparations commission.

A report prepared by the British embassy shows that France, Belgium, Serbia and England are the countries which are asking for animals. England is seeking only seven horses.

The reparations negotiations resulted in an agreement for the delivery by Germany of 19,350 head of cattle to her former enemies within three years.

Delivery of the cattle, it was agreed, should take effect "from the date which shall be agreed upon by the experts of both parties, having regard to the prevailing conditions of health."

The stock of cattle in Germany in 1919 numbered 16,522,803, which in the first nine months of 1920 was increased by 359,573 head.

**SWISS JUDGES DEFY  
COMMUNIST FRIENDS**

GENEVA, Mar. 19.—Two Swiss judges of the cantonal tribunal at Zurich have just been read out of the Swiss Communist party for having sentenced a Socialist workman to 10 days in jail for assaulting an unsyndicated worker in a strike at Zurich.

The judges, Dr. Baliser and Ludwig, were summoned to appear before the Socialist Communist committee on a charge that the verdict was incompatible with the Communist doctrine. When the judges refused to appear, they were promptly ousted from the party.

Writing in the Volkrecht Journal, the judges declare that though they are Socialists, they are not Communists and law without regard to outside political pressure.

Many papers commenting on the incident state that this should be an example to Swiss voters of what the result would be if Communists who received their orders from Moscow were to come into power in Switzerland.

The agrarian parties of several cantons have made a proposal that all Communist employees should be dismissed as a danger to the state.

**INFLUENZA REMAINS  
PUZZLE TO DOCTORS**

(The Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 19.—In the report issued by the ministry of health on the epidemic of influenza of 1918-1919, it is stated that the cause of the disease is a problem "still unsolved." The report is the result of an intensive study of the great and devastating scourge that swept Europe and Asia and, during the space of a few months, claimed a larger number of victims than fell during the whole of the European war.

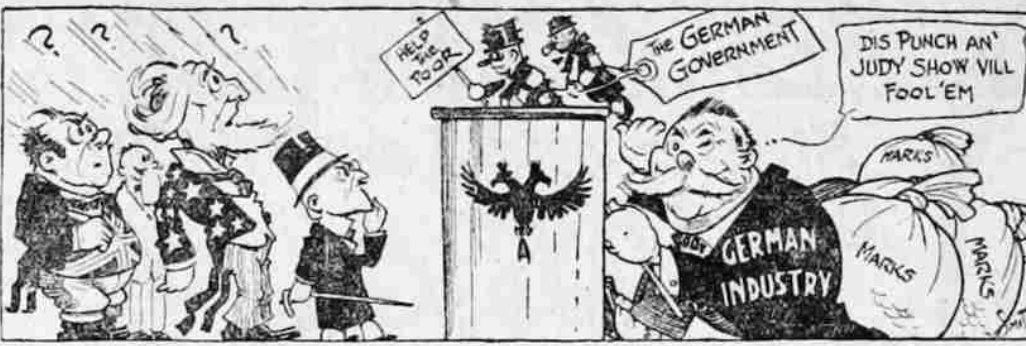
It is stated that the immediate outlook is not such as to inspire confidence. Until a universal improvement in the standard of comfort and the conditions of life is secured there will be no prospect of actively mitigating the incidence of the deadly disease. Other diseases have been brought under control; influenza still eludes us," the health ministry admits.

**BRIDEGROOM VANISHES**  
LONDON, Mar. 19.—Lost: Man 6 feet 6 inches tall. Disappeared in London on his honeymoon. Went to get a shave and never returned. Scotland Yard detectives think he experienced sudden loss of memory. If you see him, notify his wife, Mrs. Robert W. Elkington, London. He's partly bald. Age 30. Formerly had a ranch in California.

**BOON FOR COLLECTORS**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Mar. 19.—More than 2900 new kinds of postage stamps have been issued by European countries in the last two years.

Poland holds the record with 400 new stamps. Even P'Annunzio helped add gray hairs to stamp collectors' heads. He issued 70 different stamps while he reigned at Fiume.

THE PLAY IS THE THING—WITH GERMANY!

Ancient Chinese  
Formed Money in  
Shape of Dagger

(By Newspaper Enterprise.)  
JUNGHSIEN, China, March 19.—Chinese for years used lump silver as money. Carried it in a bag sweating rollers over the head. But not now. Silver dollars take the place of lump silver. Most bandits have been headed.

"This dies an ancient custom," says Yee Lin, Chinese banker. "Many thousand years ago, all Chinese money was made in shape of knife, for which it was called 'value' depended on weight of the metal. In time, as these circulated in trade, blades and handles broke off. That left a third piece, the round guard that kept user's hand from slipping down on the blade. It was the forerunner of all coins."

**Noisiest Ship on  
Seven Seas Takes  
Cargo of Parrots**

BRISBANE, Australia, March 19.—Noisiest ship on the seven seas is steamer Mataram, bound for Mexico with 1,000 parrots. Sailors have taught them to swear. Cussing kept the waterfront awake when the Mataram ported here to take on coal.

**Moorish Tendency  
Dominates in New  
Spring Creations**

PARIS, March 19.—If the fashionable women of Paris adopt the Moorish style of dress, which is dominant in the new spring fashions now being shown by the dressmakers here, they will be seen hiding their hair under turbans and learning to walk with a swinging motion of the hips, says the Daily Mail.

The Oriental note shows itself not only in the brightly colored turbans and in scarves and sashes, but also in the use of sequins as ornaments for evening gowns. Artificial flowers of gaily color and great size are favored in the hair.

A single bloom worn on the left hip, or a loose garland hung round the body some inches below the waistline, enhances the Oriental style.

**Undelivered for  
50 Years, Letter  
Comes Back Home**

BERLIN, March 19.—Fifty years in the mails without being delivered is the record of a letter which has just been returned here. It was mailed by the proprietor of a book firm in the Wilhelmstrasse to a relative in Liverpool, England, in 1871.

Now it has come back to the successor of the writer with a notification that the addressee is unknown.

The envelope and letter are said to be in perfect condition and none of the postal authorities raised any difficulty about the obsolete stamp.

**Profiteers Must  
Advertise Their  
Sins By Banners**

(By Newspaper Enterprise.)  
SHANGHAI, China, Mar. 19.—Chinamen ringing a bell parade streets here. He carries banner that says, "Misery! Misery! I have been found guilty of charging dishonest and exorbitant prices for meat."

That's the Chinese method of dealing with profiteers and thieves. Before going to jail, they have to parade in their home neighborhoods, advertising their sins.

Soldiers stand guard and beat outlaws with bamboo switches if they try to sneak.

**MANILA WANTS IDEA  
IN DEWEY'S STATUE**

MANILA, P. I., March 19.—The Dewey Memorial committee which has undertaken to devise means for raising \$200,000 for the erection of a monument to the late Admiral George Dewey, who planted the American flag in the Philippine islands on May 1, 1898, has decided to offer a prize of \$2,500 for the best design of a statue of the admiral, in an open contest.

The site of the monument is to be the old Spanish fort San Antonio Abad, on the shore of Manila bay about two miles from the center of Manila. The site is perhaps five miles from where the Spanish fleet lay when Dewey issued his historic order "You may fire when you are ready, Godley."

COLONIES FIRM  
AGAINST JAPAN

Australia and New Zealand Oppose Renewal of Anglo-Jap Treaty

LONDON, March 19.—New Zealand and Australia, says Sir John Findlay, are strongly opposed to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and he wants the home government to bear that fact in mind when the question of the renewal of the treaty comes up for settlement.

Sir John is one of the leading statesmen of New Zealand. With Sir Joseph Ward he represented New Zealand at the last imperial conference in 1911. He is now again in London.

"The people of Australia and New Zealand have made up their minds that their islands must remain a white man's country," he says in the Pall Mall Gazette. "It is a national conviction. They do not want emigrants from China, Japan or India. The color bar is definitely fixed and is a fundamental feature of the national life."

We want the British empire to recognize that fact and to respect it.

It is apparently difficult for the government of the mother country, and possibly for America, to realize how great is the color question with New Zealanders and Australians. The Chinese come to us in small numbers, and we want their numbers to diminish rather than increase.

The Japanese are a more aggressive people and constitute our greatest menace. We want the imperial government to understand this matter more thoroughly than it does. The Japanese peril is there all the time.

It has now come to this: New Zealand and Australia—in this matter of opinion—stand side by side, emphatically to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty. When that treaty was made there was some excuse for it. Russia was threatening India, while Germany was threatening Europe and America was too much concerned with the Monroe doctrine to be depended on. The German and Russian menace are now removed, and it is not easy to see how ready to make common cause with us over the Japanese peril. So there is no justification for a continuance of an undesirable treaty.

The subject came up before the last imperial conference, and in the coming conference I have every reason to believe it will be one of the most important questions for consideration. This time it will have to be thrashed out thoroughly."

**OLD RUSS NOBILITY  
DOES MENIAL TASKS**

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.—Russians of noble blood and high rank are fighting the wolf from the door-step in the uniforms of porters and messengers in Constantinople, center of the crumbling empire's refugees. Some are small shopkeepers and many who knew court life in Petrograd are waiters and waitresses.

Wranglers' remnants of an army are disgracing and many commanders are drinking into the city where they pocket their pride and tackle the hardest problem of their life—the mere getting of enough to eat.

Generals and admirals have sold their decorations at a little daily auction in the court yard of the Mosque of Aghadani in Istanbul where women of court circles dispose of furs, jewels and their last bits of finery.

Admiral Dickert, decorated with the grand cross of the legion of honor, was glad to get a place as hall porter in the French hospital. Prince Goubitsen, once rich and powerful in the government of Orel, is selling sausages in a store in the Pera quarter.

**MOVED CAR AN INCH;  
CONVICTED AS THIEF**

(N. E. A. Staff Special.)  
LONDON, March 19.—Moving a motor car an inch from its position was proof enough of theft of the car, according to a decision rendered at the Middlesex sessions.

Although the car was in the garage when found, George Calley was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment when it was shown that the automobile had been moved slightly.

**RESOURCEFUL FORGER**  
LONDON, March 19.—English forger, called here, made ink out of dust. Pulled a straw out of his cell mattress and whittled it into a pen. Then wrote a message to his wife. "Most resourceful forger on record," Scotland Yard detectives say.

**COAL GONE? NOT MUCH**  
VICTORIA FALLS, South Africa, Mar. 19.—The largest single coal deposit in the world is being developed south of here, on the Zambezi river. Engineers say that this one mine will yield six trillion tons of soft coal. Production already is 20,000 tons a month.

PROSPERITY OF  
NATION SEEN  
BY ALLIES

Berlin Government May Be Broke But Business Is Reaping Profits

BY MILTON BRONNER.  
LONDON, March 19.—The booming of German industry instead of the boom of the allied troops taking positions on the Rhine to enforce reparations demands.

German industries are on the way to wonderful prosperity while the German government insists "We are broke and cannot pay."

The government is broke, but German industry—which must support the government—is far from financially straitened.

German private companies and trusts are making huge profits in German markets, but the government shows balances all on the wrong side of the budget.

French critics say this is because the state machine maintains on the payroll an army of needless functionaries, and that pay for employees of the railways, posts and telegraph has been recklessly raised.

**PUBLIC TREASURY.**  
At the end of last October Germany's floating and funded debt was 256,000,000 marks, of which only 91,000,000,000 marks was funded. The total debt was estimated for Jan. 1 as 218,000,000,000 marks.

These sums are exclusive of what Germany will have to pay Germans for deliveries of ships, agricultural machinery, horses and war material to the allies, estimated at 131,000,000,000 marks, also of reparations.

**COAL SITUATION.**  
Here Hue, the German miners' leader, has claimed Germany was far less able to satisfy its needs for coal than either Great Britain or France.

But last August the output of coal in Germany, excluding the Saar and Palatinat, was 10,788,956 tons. Added to this were increased production of lignite from German pits and import from Czechoslovakia.

In the same month Germany exported 2,422,979 tons, of which 1,900,000 tons went to the allies. This left 10,454,673 tons for Germany's use.

German requirements in August, 1919, were 13,000,000 tons, so that last August Germany actually had 82 per cent of her pre-war requirements. In September Germany left for her own use 80 per cent of her pre-war requirements.

**IRON AND STEEL.**  
Germany has been rapidly recovering from the blow struck by the peace treaty, which took away from it many of its iron ore mines.

Germany is working more intensively the iron ore fields that still remain, is importing greater quantities of Swedish and Spanish ores, and is negotiating for purchases from French firms.

This has considerably changed the character of Germany's business. From being an exporter of semi-finished products like pig iron, blooms and billets, she now imports these.

Germany will work this iron up to the highest stages of manufacture possible. Great trusts are being formed for the purpose, and the Rhine-Elbe Union, having a capital of 500,000,000 marks and employing 100,000 men.

The blast furnaces and steel works of Germany are probably to get large orders for locomotives, rolling mills and electrical plants.

Dividends for the year 1919-20 invariably show an increase over 1918.

**CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.**  
Few newspapers have been printed anywhere on the status of the German dye industry.

As in other lines of business, the tendency has been to form huge combinations controlling tar, benzol, ammonia, nitrogen and other products. Over 440,000,000 worth of dyes were sold to England alone during 1920.

The great polish combine has shown improvement in 1920 compared to the preceding year.

This syndicate has been actively canvassing the American market and expects to make huge sales in the United States.

**FORTUNE NEEDED TO  
LIVE IN WASHINGTON**

THE HAGUE, March 19.—Selection of a new Dutch minister of war has led to a new Dutch minister of war, resigned to succeed J. T. Cramer, resigning because of the cost of living at the American capital. While the entertainment allowance made for ministers is considered ample in most capitals, the income at Washington is generally presumed to need a personal fortune.

Such interest has been aroused in diplomatic circles of The Hague by the decision of the American minister, William Phillips, to take up his residence, for several weeks each year, in Amsterdam, which is normally the capital, though The Hague is the residence of the Queen and the seat of parliament.

Mr. Phillips is doing this in order to assist the financial and commercial leaders of Holland.

**3 R'S N. G.; NOW ITS T**  
TUNGKING, China, March 19.—Strangest college in the world graduates its first class here. It's the Anhui Tea College. Students are taught nothing except the science of tea—how to grow, prepare, sell and enjoy it. The college is part of China's attempt to get America's tea trade.

**THIS JUDGE KEEPS BUSY**  
HUANGYUEN, China, March 19.—This town boasts the most active judge in the world. He's magistrate Ki Lo, presiding over all civil cases in Huangyuen. In spare time he's building three schools and a Zenmiad, of Confucius Temple.